have been recognized by any other means than his clothes.

Many others were as badly marifated.

We have harriedly collected these few particulars, and can give the names of those known (up to ten o clock) to be killed and wounded:

List or Killen.—David Pains of San Francisco, the Company's Superint odest; David Woodan | of Michigary, Rev. Mr. Miller of Missay, O. T.; John Bloomer, dock anad, Joseph Hust of Michigan.

mah, a feeling of intense grief is manfested by nearly every one to be seen. Col. White, Mr. Post, J. F. Brooks and others generously opened their places of business and spare rooms for the beacht of the wounded, and for the dead bedies, until they are recognized and cared for by their recognized.

James C. Strong, Esq., brother of Judge Strong, has been elected Representative from Pacific County, W. T., to supply the vacancy occasioned by the sadden death of Henry Feister. Mr. Strong is a Whig. [Oregonian.

Discovery or Gold. — Gold has been discovered in various parts of the Territory.

The Pieners and Democrat contains a letter from Stellacoom, dated April 4, by which it appears that gold has been discovered near that place in considerable quantities. Numbers of the people went to work with pick, pan and shovel; one specimen worth 82 was found, and \$50 was taken from a hole of two feet sunsage in the course of one Numbers of the people went to work with pook, pan and shovel; one specimen worth \$2 was found, and \$25 was taken from a hole of two feet square, in the course of one day. Claims had been taken up and companies formed to prosecute the search for the precious ore with vigor.

Discoveries have also been made on the Yakima River, and large quantities taken out and carried to the settlements by the Indians.

The Yakima heads near the Cascade Mountains, on the east side, and runs east for hearly one degree, when it

cast side, and runs east for tearly one degree, when it turns in a southerly direction and empires into the Colum-bia near Walla-Walla. The country is inhabited by Indean, who appear to have used every effort to prevent the whites

from examining it.

The mines on the Coquille are beginning to pay handsomely, and a great many miners have left for the upper
part of the river.

## ACAPULCO.

The Panama Herald of the 14th inst. has the following statement of the condition of affairs in Acapulco received by the steamer Columbus. The dates are to May 5

by the steamer Columbus. The dates are to May 5:

The blockading squadron had departed, and Santa Anna had withdrawn his army (numbering 5,000) into the interior, seven days previous to our arrival in Acapulco.

We were informed that during the encampment of Santa Anna, near Acapulco, he had several light skirmishes with the revolutionists, resulting only in kuiling two or three on either side, and a bombardment of the castle, the bombs doing no damage, falling rather short.

He then sent a flag of truce to the castle, demanding a peaceable surrender. The bearers were sent back to Santa Anna by the commander of the castle, Gen. Commonfor, to say he would send his answer. After consulting his command (about 150 or 200) his answer was sent in a discebarge of round-shot into the camp of Santa Anna, killing six men and taking an arm off of another.

During his withdrawal, Santa Anna, expecting to be attacked while passing some defiles in the mountains, sent the litter in which he had previously been conveyed along with his army, and took a more circuitous route, on horseback, to the place they were marching.

Mesers, Wells, Fargo and Co.'s messenger supplies us with the following additional information:

Acapuleo was blockaded by the Mexican bark Carolina, but did not see her. Steamer Oregon was stopped by her while entering the port, but was finally allowed to proceed after applying to and obtaining permission from Gen.

Brig Panchite, from Guayaquil, saw the blockade after

having 19 shots fired at her, but four taking effect, doing but little damage. Santa Anna broke up his camp on the 26th April, re-treating toward the City of Mexico.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Acapulco on the morning of the 5th inst,—no damage

We learn that the Yankee Blade was also at first pre-We learn that the tankee Blade was also at first pre-wented entering the harbor, and some shots were fired at her, but as her commander, Capt. Randall, took no notice of the Mexican fire, and deliberately proceeded on his way into port, the blockading party finally desisted, and he took his steamer alongside the hulk, coaled and pro-ceeded to sea without further molestation.

## ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

"THE PANAMA STAR AND THE HERALD."-This new periodical, established by the junction of the two papers hitherto published under separate management, as Daily Star and The Panama Herald, has reached us.

IMPORTANT RUMOR FROM BOGOTA. A rumor was current last night that on the 17th ult. Gen. Melo and party had proclaimed against the Government, and taken President Obando, with his Ministers, and the members of the Camara, prisoners. Gen. Herrera, Senor Arboleda, Camacho Koidan, and one other member, succeeded in making their escape, and it is presumed are in Socorro. The President was taken out of the house of Mr. Green, the American Minister, whither they had fled from the revolutionists. We give this rumor, on the authority.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From an extra issued from the office of the Pasameno, on the night of the 10th inst., we learn that a new Provincial Government has been established at Bogota. Gen. Melo is Supreme Chief, and his chief Secretary is Dr. F. A. Obregin. It is reported that Gen. Obando forms part of the new gevernment, but he denies the charge.

On the 18th ult., a decree was published, appointing five new Secretaries of State, namely: of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Hacienda; of War and Navy, and a general Secretary, who is, when necessary, to take the place of the Supreme Chief.

The Constitution of 1843 is, in many respects, to be brought into use again. Governors are to be appointed by the President, Jefé Politices by the Governors, and Alcaldes by the Jefé Politices.

The Chief of the Government is to command both the

brought into use again. Governors are to be appointed by the President, Jefe Politices by the Governors, and Alcaldes by the Jefe Politices.

The Chief of the Government is to command both the army and mayy. The press is free: but the author, printer, and he who distributes papers against the actual order of affairs, are all to be held responsible. The exercise of all kinds of industry and professions are free; and all monepoly is to be done away with.

The project of the federation of the Isthmus, which was brought before the House of Representatives, remains unsettled until the present movement is quieted.

We have received an officicial bulletin from Santa Martha, dated 5th May, containing a letter from the Secretary of State at Bogota, Sr. Maldonado, to the Governor of Santa Martha, relative to the revolutionary movement.

This document confirms the report of Melo having arrested President Obando, the Vice-President, the Secretaries, and Procuror-General. It calls upon the Governor be seare in the best way possible the public documents, armaments and munitions of war, the cattle and horses in his province, and to call to arms the citizens, leaving no means untried to reestablish the legitimate Government.

It further states that high office-holders have left Bogota in different directions, completely authorized to raise forces against the insurgents and restore order. The Governors of Savanilla and Santa Martha have issued proclamations calling on the people to come forward, and sustain the constitution of Obando.

THE CHARLESTOWN OUTRAGE.—No clue has yet been obtained as to the persons who committed the alleged assault on Samuel O. Pollard, last Saturday evening. All is threaded in mystery and doubt. The accounts of this thransaction, as published in the various papers, vary considerably from Mr. Pollard's own story. There were but two persons concerned in the attack, not three, as was stated in some instances. The unknown persons did not build up a fire \*ppon him, but set fire to the room in various places. He had recently discharged one Irishman from his employ, which was all the one at work with him, the liabor in his establishment being mostly perforsed by young American apprentices. He is positive that this Irishman is not one of those who assaulted him. He is not sure that either of them was an Irishman. He merely thought so from the accent of the only one who spoke during the transaction and the voice might have been disguised. THE CHARLESTOWN OUTRAGE. - No clue has yet been

during the transaction and the voice might have been disguised.

Mr. Pollard suspects no one. He has not the remotest
idea who can have been the guilty parties. He says it
was so dark that he could not see the ruffins distinctly, but
their features and aspect while they were setting fire to the
room, which must have been tolerably well illuminated,
particularly as the illuminating materials were spirits of
tarpentine and gresse. It is a singular circumstance that
the pocket-book should have been found in the back-yard
near the door of the shop, rifled of its contents, money,
papers, &c. These fellows must have been very deliberate
in their proceedings to stop to examine their bosty on the
premises, and that, too, when the fiames in the building
were rapidly progressing, and an alarm of fire might be
momentarily expected, which would render their escape
much more difficult. It is a very singular affair to say the
least.

[Boston Mail, 23d.]

least. [Boston Mail, 23d.]
LOUISIANA SUGAR CROF FOR 1853-4.—According to Champonier's "statement of the sugar crop made in "Louisiana in 1853-4," the number of sugar-houses in operation during the late crop was 1,437; that of these, 25 were worked by steam power, and 481 by animal power; and their produce amounted to 449,324 hogsheads, estimated at 495,156,000 pounds; of the whole number of hogsheads made, 366,667 were of brown sugar made by the old process, and the remaining \$2,657 hogsheads freuned, clarified, &c., including cistern bottoms. The quantity of molasses produced is estimated at 31,000,000 gallons. jects quite as much as foreign ones in view, there

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. BENTON'S POLITICAL HISTORY. THIRTY YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE. By THOS. H. BENTOS. Vol. E. D. Appleton & Co.

[Third Article.] Another matter of some interest, in regard to which Mr. Benton has fallen into errors of fact, is his attempt to vindicate Mr. Jefferson from the charge of being the author of the doctrine of nullification. He repeats more than once a statement derived from a letter of Mr. Madison, written in 1830 and quoted by Mr. Benton, (page 359,) in which it is asserted that Mr. Jefferson "had nothing to do with the Ken-"tucky resolutions of 1799, in which the word nullifi-"cation is found." But this is a great mistake on the part as well of Mr. Madison as of Mr. Benton. It is very true that Mr. Jefferson did not prepare any draft in writing specially for the Kentucky resolutions of 1799; but he had furnished a very copious draft for the resolutions of that State of the year preceding, all of which had not been used up on that occasion, and Mr. Breckenridge, in drawing up the Kentucky resolutions of 1799, availed himself largely of the material furnished by Jefferson for the resolutions of 1798, but not then employed. Among the passages of the Kentucky resolutions of 1799, derived from this source, was the famous declaration that in cases of violations of the Constitution "the several States "who formed that instrument, being sovereign and in-"de; endent, have the unquestionable right to judge of the infraction, and that a nullification by those "sovereignties of all unauthorized acts, under color "of that instrument, is the rightful remedy." The following are the terms in which this doctrine was laid down in Jefferson's draft of 1798, still preserved in his own handwriting: "That in cases of an abuse " of the delegated powers, the members of the Gen-"eral Government being chosen by the people, a "change by the people would be the constitutional "remedy; but where powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification of the "act is the right remedy; and that every "State has a natural right, in cases not "within the compact, to nullify, of their own authorwity, all assumptions of power by others within their "limits." Surely, Minerya did not spring from the brain of Jupiter more prepared for war, than the doctrine of nullification did ripe and mature from the pen of Jefferson. That he was the drawer of that bill, it is impossible to dispute. How far Mr. Madison and the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures of 1798 are responsible as indorsers of it, is another question. Mr. Benton has quoted extensively from the Virginia Debates on the Resolutions of 1798-and this is a valuable part of his book-to prove that the members of the Virginia Legislature who voted for those reso lutions did not understand them in a nullifying sense But his own quotations show that the members who opposed the resolutions, did see nullification in them, and pointed it out. Thus Mr. George K. Taylor insisted that the "consequences of pursuing the advice "of the resolutions would be insurrection, confusion and anarchy;" while Gen. Henry Lee suspected that the repeal of the laws complained of was not the leading point in view, but that the resolutions covered a scheme for promoting disunion and separation of the States-the very same surmise, in fact, which Mr Benton makes as to the South Carolina nullifying ordinances. It would, indeed, be hardly fair to hold the members of the Virginia Legislature to a full respon sibility for the doctrines of a set of resolutions, got up out of doors and merely brought in for them to pass, and of which, therefore, it might well be supposed that they did not understand the full scope. Indeed, the Virginia Legislature is entitled to the credit of having struck out the most obviously objectionable passage in the draft, that by which the acts of Con gress complained of were pronounced "null, void and "of no force or effect"-to which passage the opposition had objected "that it contained a declaration "not of opinion but of fact." This sort of apology, however, will hardly serve for Madison, who, in all probability, must have seen Jefferson's Kentucky draft, and who, if he wished to avoid being implicated in the dectrines therein laid down, ought not to have employed phraseology which may very fairly be interpreted as involving those doctrines. Certainly he did not contemplate, nor is it to be supposed that Jefferson contemplated, any carrying out of the nullification scheme to the extent to which the South Carolinians afterward went into it. Yet timid and cautious men like Jefferson and Madison ought to be very careful how they set forth in words what other belder and more violent spirits, relying upon their authority, may insist upon carrying into action.

Mr. Benton is a very warm opponent of South Carolina nuilification; but nullification in Georgia he seems to think quite a laudable procedure. The only difference that we are able to perceive between the conduct of South Carolina in relation to the tariff, and of Georgia in the case of the Cherokees nearly at the same time, consists in this - that the passage of the Compromise Tariff of 1833, having afforded to South Carolina a decent pretense for avoiding any actual collision with the Federal authorities. she availed herself of it to abandon the practical enforcement of her nullification doctrines; whereas Georgia took advantage of the connivance of Gen. Jackson in her proceedings to carry those doctrines into practical effect by setting at nought the process of the Federal Courts, and hanging and imprisoning in defisace of that process. "One Indian hanged. "some missionaries imprisoned, the writ of the Supreme Court disregarded, the Indians removed, and the political and pseudo-philanthropic intermeddlers . left to the reflection of having done much mischief "in assuming to become the defenders and guardians "of a tribe which the humanity of our laws and people "were treating with parental kindness"-such are the exultant terms in which Mr. Benton records the triumph of nullification in Georgia, preliminary to his very pointed condemnation of the same doctrine, as

acted upon in South Carolina. Though Mr. Benton in the course of his book makes some occasional divergences to early times, as in the cases already commented upon, of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, yet he selects as the point of departure for his preliminary view the war of 1812; and in what he says of this war, we observe, as in many other parts of his book, along with some inaccuracies of fact, curious evidences of conflict between old commitments and present views. When, for instance, he writes "that impressment was the object-the main one. with the insults and outrages connected with it-"and without which there would have been no decla-"ration of war," he makes a statement which will certainly mislead all those of his readers-no doubt nine at least out of every ten-who may never have known, or who may fail to call to mind, the true origin of that contest. It is certain that if the British had confined themselves to the old grievance of the impressment of northern sailors, there never would have been any war. The difficulties which finally terminated, after five years' controversy, in the declaration of war, grew out of the interference of Great Britain with the free transport to Europe of our American produce. In fact, we were carried into the war not on behalf of northern sailors, but rather on behalf of southern cotton and tobacco. It is true that when the war was resolved upon, the impressment of our seamen was brought in as a make-weight, and that, by repeal of the British Orders in Council, it was left as our only ostensible ground of complaint. But the war, after the greatest efforts on the part of those young politicians who were the real authors of it, having been actually begun, and having domestic ob-

commitments, and adopting the stereotype phrases insisted upon, from all political aspirants, with iron severity by the triumphant authors of the war-though when we say triumphant we must be understood as referring rather to party than to national victories-Mr. Benton pronounces that war " neces-"sary," and even " successful and glorious." At the same time, he confesses that those who declared it were obliged to terminate it by a treaty which did not contain the slightest allusion to that which, by the repeal of the British Orders, had become its sole ostensible ground-a treaty into which the government was driven by the total ruin of the public finances which the war had brought about. Nor did this treaty by any means end the matter or replace things as they before. The derangement of the public finances had involved the stoppage of specie payments. and had reduced the country to a wretched currency of inconvertible paper, to escape from which the authere of the war undertook to establish a National Bank, with a capital much larger than was at all necessery, which Bank, in its early days, was so miserably mismanaged as to aggravate and protract the very evils which it was designed to cure, while it afterward became, according to Mr. Benton, a dangerous and corrupt money power, against which it required all the energy and courage of Gen. Jackson to struggle with success; the falling Bank again drugging down both the finances and the currency into new confusion. Other results of the war which Mr. Benton very strongly deprecates were the West-Point Military Academy, which, according to his view, makes our army one of the most aristocratic institutions in the world, and the scheme of making the United States a sion and conquest-a sink for the annual consumption of immense sums of the public money, only to keep us always on the point of being plunged into wars of questionable necessity and instice, and doubtful results. To the same source Mr. Benton traces back internal improvements, tariffs for protection, and nullification, all of which he equally disapproves; while, to offset all these evil consequences of the war.-a pretty formidable list.-and to show it "necessary." 'successful," and "glorious," he has nothing to allege except our impunity, since the peace, from the outrage of impressment. "Near forty years," he exclaims,

without a case! when we were not as many days oftentimes, without cases before, and of the most insulting and outrageous nature. The spirit and patriotism of the people in furnishing the supplies"-though acaccording to Mr. Benton's own statement the Government was obliged to stop the war, because supplies were not to be had-" volunteering for the service, and standing to the contest in the general wreck of the finances and the currency, without regard to their own losses, and the heroic courage of the army and navy, the militia and volunteers, made the war successful and glorious in spite of empty treasuries, and extorted from a proud empire that security, in point of fact, which diplomacy could not obtain as a treaty stipulation." This, we take it, is a speech to Buncombe, intended specially for Mr. Benton's back-woods subscribers; but appearing as it does on the very second page of his book, it is not calculated to raise in the mind of the intelligent reader any great confidence in Mr. Benton's candor or soundness of judgment, since every reader of tolerable information must know that if for forty years past Great Britain has not impressed one of our sailors, neither has she during the same period impressed one of her own, and that for the reason that, in that time, she has not been engaged in any naval war, and therefore has had no occasion to de so. As to our present impunity from danger of the violation of any of our maritime rights, that surely is much less due to any of the achievements of the last war than to our progress since that time in wealth and commerce-(a progress to which the war proved a terrible drawback) -in consequence of which our good will has become too valuable for any commercial nation, and especially Great Britain, to risk the loss of it. We are truly sorry to find Mr. Benton indulging in these exaggerated and bravado culogies on the war of 1812-a war, as he very well knows, though he drops upon that subject only ome obscure hints, undertaken by a rash Young America faction against the judgment of Madison. Macon, Randolph, and almost all the sages of the old Republican party. Such unfounded eulogies can only tend to stimulate a military and aggressive spirit

quisition of Cuba, Central America, &c., &c., is to th Young America of to-day. When Mr. Benten, in the course of his reminiscences, comes to treat of the reopening to us, through the agency of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, of the trade with the British West India colonies, be seems actuated by a very different spirit from that which has prompted his reference to the war with Great Britain. Indeed, he becomes so very conciliatory, and admits away with such perfect readiness the whole American case, that one might suppose him, instead of a disciple of the old Virginia Republican school, the special admirer of Jefferson and Madison, the man who had sought by a motion and a speech in the Senate to revive the policy of Madison's Commercial Resolutions-to be rather a cion of the old Essex Federal Junto.

already too rife among us. What the acquisition of

ada was to the Young America of 1811-12, the ac-

The truth is, that the course taken by Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Jackson was a complete and total abandenment of the settled and cherished policy of the old Jeffersonian and Madisonian Republicans-a policy adopted with still more eagerness and bitterness by the young Democrats, who carried their hostility to Great Britain to the pitch of going to war with her. Looking only to the interests of commerce, it might have been very judicious in Gen. Jackson's Cabinet to abandon all the pretensions formerly set up by Madison and his party to participate in the West India trade as a matter of right, and to be content, with Washington and Jay, to accept such terms as Great Britain chose to offer us. But while the name and authority of Washington are brought forward to sanction the total change of policy which Gen. Jackson's Cabinet introduced upon this point, Mr. Benton ought not so completely to have kept out of sight as he has done that the policy thus abandoned and reversed was a favorite and cherished policy of the old Republican party, and that those bred up in the principles of that party and pledged to their support, might naturally have felt some annoyance at this sudden departure

from it. It is true enough, as Mr. Benton alleges by way of pology for Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, that Washington, in his negotiations with the British Government on the subject of the West India trade, was willing to waive the American claim of right, and to accept a limited participation in it as a matter of favor and concession. But it is no less true, however Mr. Benton may choose to keep it out of sight, that the Republican party, with Madison at its head, always insisted that, in return for the free admission of British vessels into all of our ports, we were entitled, in the spirit of reciprocity, to an equal admission for our resels into all of her ports, those of the colonies no less than those of the British isles. And, indeed, the recent legislation of Great Britain, in doing away with her whole system of colonial restrictions, and in giving to foreign ships the same access with her own to her colonial ports, must be regarded as a full concession of the justice of this view.

As the Republican party had always held to this ground, so it continued to be insisted upon in the negotiations on the subject of commerce which took

were a great many other reasons for pro- place after the neace; and it would have been a great ceeding with it beside the ancient and chronic deal more candid in Mr. Benton if he had fairly stated grievance of impressment. Yielding to his early that fact. As Great Britain refused to yield upon this point, the old policy of the Republican party and the cessions as to the admission of our vessels into British coloaisl ports, in consequence of which the trade was reepened; but as the act of Congress, passed to confirm this arrangement, did not choose to accept it as a concession, but still insisted upon it as a matter of right, and as the same ground was taken by the Cabinets of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, in their instructions to their ministers at London, and as the British Government would not yield upon this point, the result was a new interruption to the trade. Monroe and Adams had strictly carried out the doctrines and policy of the Republican party. The method taken by Jackson's Cabinet to recover the trade, was to abandon all the old American pretensions on this subject, and to solicit from Great Britain to reopen the trade on her own terms. Commercially the arrangement might have been a good one, but politically and diplomatically it does not appear to afford any great ground for exultation, especially to one having the honor and credit of the old Republican party in view.

We pass now to the consideration of a topic of more immediate interest, connected as it is with the existing position of the Democratic party, and intimately related to great events, present and to come. The introduction of the Anti-Slavery agitation into politics. which took place about the time of Mr. Van Buren's nomination to the Presidency, marks the commencement of a new era in our history. It is customary to naval power, not merely for defense but for aggres- refer to the Anti-Slavery Societies, and to their movements, publications and efforts to attract public attention, as the causes of this agitation. The occasions of it no doubt they were-and when political necessity needs an occasion, a very slight one will answer-but we cannot regard them as in any true sense the causes of it. The triumph of the northern over the southern wing of the Democratic party, which had first shown itself in the disgrace of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, and in the decisive ground taken by Gen. Jackson against the South Carolina Nullifiers, had been followed up by the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, a northern man, as the successor of Gen. Jackson in the Presidential chair. This nomination had caused the splitting off of a second southern fragment from the Democratic party, consisting of those who gathered about Hugh L. White as their Presidential candidate. and it can hardly be doubted that the very great agitation on the subject of Slavery and its abolition, commencing in the year 1835, grew mainly out of the efforts of politicians to avail themselves for use in the Presidential canvass, of the exceeding sensitiveness of the slave-holders. Mr. Benton has described the agitation which took place throughout the North on the occasion of the Missouri controversy, as in a great measure political-an agitation got up by the politicians-s struggle for the balance of power, asbetween the North and the South. He might, had he seen fit, have referred the agitation of 1835 to a similar cause, or rather to a struggle for the possession of the Presidential chair. It was quite as much the hope of placing Mr. Van Buren in a dilemma, of obliging him to take ground offensive either to the North or to the South, as any actual apprehensions of what the Abolitionists might intend or might do, that prompted so much of violence at the South on that occasion; and on the other hand, it was a great deal more the desire to counter-work this maneuver, and to allay the alarm or to attract the favor of the slave-holders by a great show of zeal in their behalf, than any real sympathy for slave-holding, that led to so many pro-slavery temonstrations at the North.

> Benton's work to take this view of the origin of the Slavery agitation in direct terms; yet the ground upon which he attempts to justify Mr. Van Buren's vote on the Incendiary publication bill, implies all this. In truth, as to this matter, Mr. Benton stands upon rather ticklish ground. It would suit him very well, and would fall in with the tenor of other parts of his work, to charge Mr. Calhoun and his friends with getting up the Anti-Slavery agitation as a mere lever to be used for other political objects. But then he would not like to confess how much the conduct of his own party was influenced by similar motives. It was probably indeed merely with a political object in view, that a prominent place was given in the President's Message at the commencement of the Twentyfourth Congress, to those alleged incendiary tions by the terror of which, felt no doubt in some cases. but in many others only feigned, the South during the preceding summer had been so greatly agitated. The idea of an attempt "to stimulate the slaves to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war by circulating through the mails appeals addressed to their passions in prints and in various sorts of publications," is one indeed so supremely ridiculous, savoring so much more of an Insane Asylum than of common sense, that it is hardly possible to read the passage of the Message which contains it. without smiling at its absurdity, especially when, not content to have the conspiracy thus publicly exposed to the disgrace and failure which might naturally be expected to ensue, it goes on to suggest that Congress ought to legislate upon it. But there is another point of view in which this recommendation of President Jackson ceases to be at all a laughing matter. Taken in connection with the bill subsequently introduced into the Senate, and with the vote of Mr. Van Buren and other northern men upon that bill, it is to be regarded as the commencement of the downfall of that ascendancy of northern ideas, which the triumph of Mr. Van Buren over Mr. Calhoun had temporarily secured-the commencement of a revolution in the Democratic party, by which that party, passing out of the hands of such men as Jackson. Van Buren and Benten, of whom the last two have long since been ostracised-has fallen at last, to the disgrace and danger of the country, under the leadership and control of such men as Pierce and Douglas.

The Incendiary Publication bill, instead of being a bill to prevent the United States mail being used to stimulate insurrection among the slaves-a project which, as no sane man would have resorted to it, so no sane Senate would ever have legislated to prevent itwas in fact a bill to stop the circulation through the mail of any document which any State might choose to proscribe as incendiary, or rather, which any Deputy-Postmaster might choose to consider as falling within any such State law. And yet not only did Mr. Van Buren indorse this bill by giving his casting vote for its engrossment, but on the question of its final passage, Mr. Buchanan, as Senator from Pennsylvania. and Messrs. Tallmadge and Silas Wright, the two Senators from New-York, voted in the affirmative. Mr. Benton attempts to excuse these votes, at least en the part of Mesers. Van Buren and Wright, for what he admits to have been a bad bill, on the ground that they were "political votes," that is to say "given from policy." and "justifiable under the circumstances." Those circumstances he states as

"Mr. Calhoun had made the rejection of the bill a test of alliance with northern Abolitionists, and a canse for the secession of the southern Statos: and if the bill had been rejected by Mr. Van Buren's vote, the whole responsibility of its loss would have been thrown upon him and the North, and the South inflamed against those States and himself—the more so as Mr. White of Tennessee, the opposing Democratic candidate for the Presidency, gave his vote for the bill. Mr. Wright also, I believe, voted politically, and on all the votes both in the Committee and the Senste. He was the political and the personal friend of the Vice-President, most confidential with him, and believed to be the best index of his opinions. He was perfectly sensible

of his position, and accorded in every vote on the subject with Mr. Calhoun. Several other Senators voted politically, and without computation, although it was a bad bill, as it was known it would not pass."

And what has been the result of this pracspirit of Madison's commercial resolutions led to the tice of voting politically and without companeact of 1818, refusing admission into the harbors of the tion for bad bills-a practice which in a very short United States of British vessels coming from British | time was, in the natural progress of things, extended colonial ports into which American vessels were not from bills which it was known would not pass. admitted. In 1832 an act of Parliament made some con- to bills which it was known would pass, and that too by means of the very votes thus "politically" given for them! Had Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Silas Wright voted on that occasion, not according to the exigencies or supposed exigencies of their personal political interest, but as true men and good Republicans-had they avoided to set the fatal example of courting the slaveholders by unworthy concessions-it is not probable that in the ensuing presidential electhe domineering demands of the slaveholders, by which, while he surrendered every particle of northern principle and northern spirit. tion Mr. Van Buren would have lost a single southern ing but repeated humiliations for himself and his political friends, at the same time opening the avenue to power to rivals still more supple and accommodating than himself.

> In the period to be embraced in his forthcoming volume. Mr. Benton will have frequent occasion to note the results to Mr. Van Buren and his friends of this fatal policy of concession-and, looking for the speedy appearance of that volume, we take leave of him for the present.

## BOARD OF EXCISE.

TENTH WARD-EIRST DAY.

Present-Alderman TROWBEIDGE, Councilmen REED, FOSTER and PURDY, and Captain BRADFORD.

In this Ward there are about 250 rumsellers, principally Germans, keepers of porter houses, lager bier saloons and corner groceries. Of these, some 200 applied for license yesterday; but as the Board had come to the conviction at the majority of them could be dispensed with, without detriment to the comfort or morals of the Ward, only is persons obtained license, of which Councilman Reed's district took 12, Foster's 5, and Purdy's 2. Some few apolications were held under advisement, but in all proba-bility will not be granted.

The persons to whom the licenses were given were such

as the Board felt satisfied would not abuse the trust reposed in them. The forms of license were in strict accordance with the principal requirements. We append the

City of New York, is.

By Jacob A. WESTERVELT, Mayor of the City of New York,
By Jacob A. WESTERVELT, Ward in said City and
Commission of the District, in said Ward, in said City, Commissioners of Excise. Bond No. — To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

we do give and grant to a resident of said City, and in our opinion is of good moral character, and a cuttern of the of States, Lierness to Retail Strong or Spiritnous Liquors, unfive Gallens, not to be drank in his house. No freet, of City, nor in any our house, yard or garden thereto belonging, the day of the date hereof until the first day of May next, un-

hereof units re-reding to law.

anted upon the express conditions, to be com-acted upon the express conditions, to will that the

The following was presented to the Board at the commencement of its session:

To the Removable Board of Excise, the Alderman and Council of the Tenth Ward.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Tenth Ward. Temperance Association for the purpose of assuring you of our warmest support in the proper excretes of your judgment, and the rights which the City Charter guarantees to you, respecting applicants for injust license. Remembering the character of your constituents, and the great object for which you have been placed in this honorable position, we feel assured that any reasonable request, touching the good of the community, will be granted unbesitatingly, we therefore respectively submit whether it will not materially conduce to the peace and general welfare of our community. It does not fall in with the plan or the policy of Mr.

whether it will not materially conduce to the peace and general welfare of our community.

1. To refuse license to all grocers and shops selling liquors by the glass.

2. To all persons who have and do violate the Sabbath erdinance, by virtue of which they forfeit their license according to the Charter.

3. That the law be strictly enforced which empowers you with the authority to close up all houses which become a nuisance to the surrounding neighborhood, especially on the Sabbath.

ived the deputation me as will be seen by the report, acted conscientiously in the discharge of their duty.

Among the applicants to whom license was refused was an ex-Member of the Assembly, who has been in this business, according to his own account, since the 3d of May.

Another, who had made a snug sum by selling shoes, and in his extreme haste to be rich had gone into the rum business, was refused by the Board, who rightly judged that if he could do so well at an honest calling, he had better remain at it.

The only woman who applied for license was kindly as

sured that she could not have another, and was advised to west her capital in a more worthy way than rum-selling. The members of the Board were prompt, decisive and conscientious in the discharge of their duty; and we doubt ot their conduct will meet with the unequivocal approba-

tion of their constituents. The whole number of licenses granted up to the present

A SAD MISTARE.—Mr. Henry Quinn, who kept a boarding-house at Nashna. N. H., on Monday morning intending, as is supposed, to take a nipper of another article, by mistake swallowed a dose of hed-bug poison, and was soon a corpse. Persons who indulge in morning drams should take warning and be careful to know the kind of article hey partake of, for though some kinds used for that purpose are not so speedy in their effects, they are, not made take warning and be careful to know the kind of article they partake of, for though some kinds used for that pur-pose are not so speedy in their effects, they are not much the less certain in their ultimate results. This is a warning to morning dram-drinkers.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A young colored man, named Auron Jackson, was placed upon trial, charged with the murder of Francis Johnson (also colored) by stabbing, on 14th February last, at No. 57 Anthony-st. Mr. Jones B. Phillips appeared in is behalf, and the District-Attorney, Mr. Blunt, for the

A Jury was soon impanueled, when the District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution. He said that at the scene of the homicide were about twenty colored persons, of both sexes, dancing. Deceased was engaged in a cotilion, when a man named Thompson and Johnson got nto a fight; Matthews, another, advised them not to fight, but they did so, when prisoner came up behind with a clasp-knife and struck deceased, first with the left hand, and then struck two blows with the right. Deceased was taken to the Hospital, and died 19th February. It is said that a feeling of hostility rested upon the mind of prisoner is related to deceased, and that the latter, on hearing of the injury, expressed satisfaction at it; but on learning that Johnson was dead, he fled, and was not arrested till about ten days ago. The District-Attorney alluded to the probable character of the witnesses who will be brought up; but still it will be for the Jury to receive the testimony and carefully weigh it.

By request of Mr. Phillips, consented to by the District-

Attorney, the whole of the witnesses not on the stand

Attorney, the whole of the witnesses not on the stand were withdrawn to another room.

Dr. Derby aworn—Is a surgeon at the New-York Hospital; decessed was admitted to the Hospital before dayliths on morning of litth; I saw him in the morning; he his two wands on the left side, one between 9th and 10th and the other between 10th and 11th ribs, about two or three inches from the spine; they had not 11th ribs, about two or three inches from the spine; they had not 11th ribs, about two or three inches from the spine; they had not lith ribs, about two or three inches from the spine; they had not lip in the spine; they had not lip in the spine; they had coming in; he died on 18th; made a post-morse, but not in jured wounds had penetrated the earity of the chab in longst, made by a further; the wounds were each about an inequal notion; both counting instrument; were likely to she had not in jured with a safety and the spine; the death was caused by these wounds.

Cross-examined—Nothing particular elicited. Deceased was 22 years of 522.

pon it. Cross-examined—I lodge now at Matthews's; am engaged as waited

Cross examined—I lodge cow at Mathice of a money of this trial; believe to go to Astoria, but could not go on account of this trial; believe Thompson goes to eas; have not heard anything against the character of prisoner; he and deceased were friendly, had not heard of any hard feeling between Matthews and deceased; had heard that there was a quarrie between Thompson and deceased; about the death of a brother of Thompson; asw Jackson's mother after the inquest; told her she must not have any hard feeling at what I had heard about Aaron, as I had stated what I did to clear Matthews, who I believed to be innecent; I had only stated what I knew to be true; I did not hear Thompson or any other person that night asking to borrow a knife.

James Dorsey sworts—Am a musician; play the violin and the hanjo; was one of the Ethiopian minetrels that night; one of

hear Thompson or any other person that night saking to borrow a kulfeJames Dorsey sworth—Am a musician; play the violin
and the banjo; was one of the Ethiopson misstreis that night; one of
the musicians not sick, and I was playing the violin in the orchestra
when Mathews and Thompson cane in; Matthews took a seat; decrased was dancing; he was right in front of me; Thompson stood
by the stage, and deceased, as he was dancing back in the figure,
slepped on Thompson's foot, who said "Please keep off my foot;"
words cassed, and they squared off to each other; Matthews sang
out." Don't von hit him," when deceased looked round to see who
it was, and Thompson climbed into him, and they had a sculle;
Jackson, the prisoner, then got up; he had been sitting on a seat in
front of the stage; he struck at deceased with his left hand and missed
him; he then put his right hand in his pocket, took his kulfe out and
plurged it in deceased' right side; I saw shout an inch of the blade;
I saw him strike once with his right hand, when deceased hallooed
and fell, I cannot be mistaken that it was Jackson who struck deceased; Jackson then went right out into the street; I went and
pixed Johnson up; I want to get some liquor to wash him, when the
officer came to jil saw him afterward with his thumb cut; and he said
he had faile no an opyton-shell and cut him.

Cross examined—Am Zi; was born in Philadelphia; have heard tell
as to the nature of an oath; have heard that a person will be put in
the State's Prison if he swears falsely; don't know of any other panishment; did not tell anybody, until steft Mathews was arroated,
that I had seen prisoner stab deceased; fact told eas of the misaters
hand of it our band is called the "crimin" histor from 19 to 14 years
of are; followed the sea since till last year; make shout 80's weak
in the band, of which I am leader was and off Mrs. Father was not
succeimes canked Mrs. Sawall, but it was objected in [I have seen
here to this trial I was apprentice in a pitol-boot from 19 to 14 years
o

I go, will depend on my country, have heard for false awaring I will go to the latter piece.

By a Jarov.—The knife was open when he took it out of his pocket. [The Judge also saked questions to whether witness are any saken, &c.]

Thomas Parnell, sworn.—[This witness, as was the last, appeared to be of numixed African descent.]—An 19; knew Mr. speared to be of numixed African descent. [—An 19; knew Mr. sewall's (Parher); was there that night; was not a musician; was string alongsite of the stage; when the quarie occurred Mr. flewell came and told then that he did not want to have any fachting in his house; halfe out of his right pocket and stabled Johnson in the house; a mile out of his right pocket and stabled Johnson in the house; could see seem of the blade of the knife; only awa Jackson then the deceased once; Jackson than want out; he took the knife out of his pastalones pocket.

Cross-examined—Belong to Philadelphia; live there

death was caused by these wounds.

Cross-cassined-Nothing particular elicited. Deceased was 28

Cross-cassined-Nothing particular elicited. Deceased was 28

Alegina Parker (colored woman) sworq.—Am mearried:

time, the Court adjourned to this forences at 19